

Box 9 (Jacobi) (A.)

Bind cover in front

THE RAISING AND EDUCATION

OF

ABANDONED CHILDREN

IN EUROPE,

With Statistics and General Remarks on that Subject,

BY

ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D.,

MEMBER OF THE

MEDICAL BOARDS,

OF THE

Infants Hospital, Randall's Island;

AND OF THE

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, N.Y.

PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN IN THE COLLEGE OF

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

N.Y.,

LIBRARY

Surgeon Genl's
62510
Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL PRINTING OFFICE.

1870.

THE RAISING AND EDUCATION OF ABANDONED CHILDREN IN EUROPE,

With Statistics and General Remarks on that Subject.

A Report read before the Medical Board of the Infants Hospital,
R. I., by ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D., member of said Board, etc.

The general rules for the care of abandoned children in *France* are, in their majority, those laid down in the decree of the Emperor Napoleon, of Jan. 19, 1811. This important law is as follows:

1. The class of children whose education is obligatory for public charity, comprises foundlings, abandoned children, and orphans.

2. Foundlings are those whose parents are not known, and who are picked up at any place, and are carried to such institutions as are provided for their reception.

3. These institutions must be provided with a turning box for their reception.

4. Every district, ("arrondissement,") is to contain at least one institution of that kind. The apparent age of the new comers, peculiar marks and clothes, must be recorded.

5. Abandoned children are those whose parents are known, or who have been supported by strangers, and finally abandoned.

6. Orphans are such as have neither father nor mother, and no support whatsoever.

7. New-born foundlings are to have a country wet nurse at once; until this can be done, they are to be fed on the bottle, or nursed by a wet nurse in the institution.

8. The infants receive the necessary clothing, and remain with the nurse until the termination of the sixth year.

9. After the sixth year, they are apprenticed with agriculturists or mechanics. The price of boarding will be reduced with every successive year until the twelfth, when they will be at the disposal of the Minister of Naval Affairs.

10. Sickly and crippled children, who cannot be boarded out, will be retained in the institution, and employed with work to which their age enables them.

11. The hospitals destined for the reception of foundlings, are to find the expense of their clothes, food and education, and of the general administration.

12. Four millions of francs yearly are set aside for that purpose. Any deficit will be covered by the general hospital and municipal funds.

13. Wages cannot be paid except on the presentation of a certificate, as to the life of the nursling, of the mayor of the community the infant is boarding in.

14. Twice a year an inspection is to be held by a special commission, a physician, or the vaccinating surgeon.

15. Foundlings and abandoned children are subject to the supervision of the administration of the foundling hospitals.

16. The children, being received and educated at the expense of the commonwealth, are at the disposal of the Empire. After the minister of Naval Affairs has taken charge of them, the authority of the administration of the foundling hospitals terminates.

17. After their twelfth year, unless the Empire has disposed of them, they are to be apprenticed somewhere—the boys with mechanics or artists, the girls with housekeepers, seamstresses, in shops or factories.

18. The apprentice agreements require money neither for master nor apprentice. The master has a claim on gratuitous service until the twenty-fifth year of the apprentice; the apprentice on board, lodging and clothes.

19. The agreement becomes null and void in consequence of conscription into military service.

20. Such children as cannot be apprenticed because of their state of health, nor find any place outside, are retained inside the institution. For them separate shops are required.

21. The children cannot be reclaimed by the parents and returned to them, unless, if able, they refund all the expenses incurred for the foundlings. Such obligations as the government has agreed to previously, cannot be annulled by the fact of reclamation.

22. 23. Persons who habitually abandon children, and carry them to the foundling hospitals, are subject to legal punishment.

Still, the special rules of admission of the foundlings of Paris (and France) have been greatly changed from what they were at the time of the indiscriminate receiving by means of the wheel ("tour.") A great many questions are asked concerning the abandoned infant, its parents, and the person presenting it, by a Commissary of Police.

1. Concerning the abandoned child: Name and surname, place

and date of birth, police bureau where it has been inscribed, has it been baptised? at what church? legitimate or illegitimate? if the latter, is it acknowledged by father and mother? if it is unknown describe clothes and particular marks; particular circumstances connected with the abandonment.

2. Concerning the parents: Name, age, occupation, place of birth and present residence of the mother, is she married and living with her husband? the latter's name, age, occupation, place of birth and present residence? if she is not married, does she give the name of the father? if she does, what are his name, age, residence, occupation, earnings or property? is she abandoned or supported by him? does she live with him? precise time, reasons, circumstances and purpose of the mother's arrival at Paris? where has she resided, and what has she been engaged in for at least the last year? papers, letters, certificates to sustain her declaration? has she her own furniture or not? amount of the rent she pays? what does she live on and what does she earn? has she parents living? their names, occupation, and residence? are they able and willing to support her? has she children besides the one she means to abandon? what has become of them? is this the first she abandons? has she been advised not to abandon her infant, and has she been given to understand that she may receive a support for the purpose of raising her child? has she been directed to the Central Office to obtain such support? what answer has she given? has she been told that she will never know where her child will be, and that she will hear of it but once in three months? has she been told of the legal punishment of false declarations?

3. Concerning the person presenting the child: Name and surname, occupation and residence, circumstances inducing him (her) to present the child at the institution.

Unmarried mothers, who express their willingness to nurse their own infants, have a claim upon aid from the public funds. Thus many nurslings have been retained by them. This proceeding is by no means a new one, inasmuch as, as early as in the eighth century, Archbishop Darthæus established the above rule in the newly established foundling hospital at Milan. The National Convention passed, on the 28th of July, 1793, a law to the effect that every mother who promises to care for her own infant, has a right to be aided by the community. This law was suspended by an act of Dec. 17th, 1797, constituting general foundling establishments, and by the law of January 19th, 1811, directing the institution of foundling hospitals with turning boxes ("tours") and concealment of maternity. Still, the rule was again subverted in favor of the mothers willing to nurse their babies, and in consequence of the public institutions becoming crowded. The plan has acted successfully. In 1848, fifty-two out of the eighty-six "Departments"

of France awarded the gratifications to mothers. Thirty-four refused it. In these fifty-two, with a population of 18,866,030, and with 44,916 mothers aided in the above manner, there was

1 foundling to 420 inhabitants, and 1 abandonment to 49 births.

In the thirty-four, with a population of 15,328,845, and no aid to the mothers, there was

1 foundling to 296 inhabitants, and 1 abandonment to 32 births.

The aid granted is by no means of the same nature in all the cases. Some mothers are supported until they can resume their occupation. Some are aided with money for two years, the amount being half of the legal boarding money of the foundlings. Some are supplied with wet nurses, on the promise of refunding the expense in installments. A great many mothers who cannot keep their infants with them, and still do not wish to give them up entirely, avail themselves of this facility.

Duties of nurses and keepers to the infants and the administration:—The nurse is obliged, if she takes charge of the infant before weaning, to wetnurse it, to provide a separate bed, not to wean it before being authorized to do so by the proper medical officer, to have it vaccinated, if vaccination has not been performed before, within three months, but not within the first three weeks after receiving the infant; to notify the medical officer in case she falls sick or gets pregnant, and, in case the infant is taken from her within the first month for any reason whatsoever, to be responsible for the corresponding amount of her wages, she having been prepaid for the month when the infant left the hospital for the country.

Duties of nurses and keepers, from weaning to the 14th year:—To provide a separate bed; to send to common school after the sixth year; to provide instruction in the first principles of religion; to send to church on Sundays and holidays; to notify the authorities within 24 hours, if eloped.

Duties of the same at every age:—Treat him (her) with mildness; notify the physician of any sickness within 24 hours; on no condition leave him in charge of another person without permission; take charge of no other child without permission; look for all the necessities of the child, and for its clothes, etc.; the clothes and linen given by the institution must be reserved for his own use exclusively; if the child is remanded by the institution, deliver him and his property at the local office; notify the proper officer three months in advance of any intention of returning the child; notify of death within 24 hours, and return neck band and property within a week; present child and property any time any of the authorities may require it; in case the child's parents turn up, never correspond with them, and inform the authorities; teach him a trade or agriculture; never send him away without due notice to the authorities; inform them of bad conduct; in case of elopement attend to the necessary steps and inform the authorities.

Duties of the administration towards the nurses and keepers :— Regular payment, at their place of residence, and within two months after the quarter has elapsed, of wages, gratifications, and indemnities ; delivery of the necessary clothes in conformity with the law ; gratuitous medical treatment and medicine for the child in case of sickness ; payment of an indemnity for the years in which schooling is obligatory.

Extra payments as remunerations, are paid with every new lot of clothes delivered by the administration, for keeping the child regularly at school, for regular religious instruction, for keeping him to his twelfth year, for teaching him afterwards a trade or agriculture.

The recognition of the infants sent to the country is rendered possible by their wearing a neck band of a certain description. It must be worn to the sixth year, when it is cut off and returned to the institution. Sickness may necessitate its removal, but under the supervision of the medical or other authority only. In case of death, it has to remain until the official inspection has taken place. No payment is made when the neck band is removed without authority. After the sixth year the descriptive list of the child is deemed sufficient for its recognition.

Reclamations are not very frequent. In all France it takes place once in 100 cases. But one out of ten reclaimed children is legitimate. The majority of these are boys. The number of reclamations amounted to 3,322 in 1851 ; 3,737 in 1852 ; 4,390 in 1853.

The institution "*Dei trovatelli all' Annunziata*," at *Naples*, was founded in the 13th century. It is connected with an educational establishment, and costs, annually, 400,000 lire. The average number of foundlings admitted yearly, by means of the wheel or turning box, amounts to 1,900. The contrivances by which the mothers or other depositors enable themselves to recognize the infants at some future period, are simple enough, and very much like those resorted to in London in those times when the old method of receiving foundlings was not yet abolished ; the modes of future recognition consist of broken coins, verses written on paper, etc. Every foundling is given a number, which is fastened to his neck by a band. At *Rome* he has the sign of the cross indelibly marked on his leg. The infant gets baptized within twenty-four hours. Two are given in charge of one wet nurse, who has the privilege of nursing but one after the third month. Before 1862, when the institution was controlled by the clergy, more regard was paid to baptizing than to feeding ; three or four infants being in charge of a single nurse. Sick infants get transferred to separate wards. A pretty large number of healthy infants is retained in the institution, besides ; in 1865, there were from 220 to 230. They get nursed

15 or 18 months, and are entrusted to nuns in an adjoining building for further care. There are many women in Naples who are very desirous of receiving foundlings for wet nursing, gratuitously, although they are limited to this one nursling, and moreover controlled and superintended by the institution. Undoubtedly they mean to prevent pregnancy by protracted nursing. Thirty-seven per cent. of the nurslings are cared for in this manner, 19 per cent. are paid for (in the first year about one and a half dollar, in gold, per month), and 1.40 per cent. are taken charge of by the parents. Only about 12 per cent. are returned to the institution, the rest are retained by those having them in charge. Boys in particular are retained, as they can be made available after their seventh year. Such children as remain in, or are returned into the institution, are transferred, when seven years old, into the orphan asylum ("gran stabilimento dei poveri.") There they are schooled and taught a trade. The girls have a right to remain through life time; may leave, however, when of age, resigning their claims upon the institution. After their seventh year they learn the elements and handiwork, work in common in large rooms, especially on sewing; two-thirds of their earnings belong to the institution. But few of these girls get married.

In the foundling institution of *Florence* every healthy infant is farmed out. Every nursling pays ten francs a month; those who raise a boy to his eighteenth, or a girl to her twenty-fifth year, are remunerated with an extra gratification of 58 francs. The girls are given 235 francs when they get married; there were, from 1855 to 1865, 1,403 who obtained this sum. In the same period, 22,864 infants were transferred to the institution. Mortality was as follows:

In the first year of life . . .	males 31.63 pr. ct.	females 28.63
" second "	" 17.83 "	" 18.79
" third "	" 1.03 "	" 0.91

There are, in the kingdom of *Italy*, 83 foundling institutions, beside a number of small institutions in small towns, viz: rooms, in which a wet nurse is waiting for and on the new comers, who are transferred at once into the charge of the proper officials. Where funds are insufficient for the purpose the town is responsible. The average number of foundlings left in charge of the institutions, from 1863-1866, amounted to 33,222, viz., 3.85 per cent. of the whole number of births. Of illegitimate births, there were but 1.23 per cent. besides. Thus the number of illegitimate births is greatly less than in Germany or France. Nor ought it to be overlooked that part of these 33,222 foundlings are legitimate children.

At *Rome*, the foundling institution is connected with the large institution for the sick and poor, "Santo Spirito." The mode of admission is as easy as at Naples. Very few babies are retained in

the institution, usually but 65 or 70, and these are sick ones. When farmed out, the infant under a year pays one scudo (one dollar), from the second to the tenth year three-quarters of a scudo. With people who mean to retain the children beyond that time, special agreements are made; girls who do not find a proper employment are at liberty to return. From 1830-1840, the average number of foundlings was 834, from 1860-1865, it amounted to 1,116. A large portion of those given in charge of the institution, are born in wedlock. Dr. Erhard, a practitioner at Rome, told me that the delivery of their offspring to the foundling institution by their parents was quite common. As a rule, the mother, or more frequently the father, would carry the baby towards the capital from any part of the territory in a basket, on top of the head. In certain way stations a woman is appointed to nurse the baby, and every official and most women of the neighborhood are able and willing to direct the carrier and his living freight.

The annual reports of the foundling institutions of *St. Petersburg*, for 1857 and 1864, yield some very interesting facts. The foundling institutions consist of the following establishments:

1. The department of the nursery, with offices, residences of officers and attendants, etc.
2. Twelve country districts to which the children are sent in behalf of their education.
3. A hospital in the city for the crippled and incurable.
4. A country place, being the summer residence of legitimate children.

Infants are admitted any hour by day or night, with the exception of such as suffer from small pox or have passed the first year. Of children older than a year, only such are admitted as are found in the streets or presented by the police. The inspector in waiting takes the necessary notes concerning the age of the infant, and religion, but on nothing else. Within six weeks it may be reclaimed, but after this time it belongs to the institution. The number of the foundlings in 1864, amounted to 6,181, the legitimate children 422. Of the children, 3,276 males, 3,327 females, 1,329 died, viz: 21.1 per cent. Of those 5,971 entering the institution within the year, the mortality was 22.1 per cent. A large majority of the infants admitted were in their first week. 55 were admitted in moribund condition.

The foundling hospital of *Moscow* admitted from 1862-1864, 35,387 infants, (male 17,446, female 17,941) In the same time the number of deaths amounted to 10,008, (male 5,278, female 4,730.) Many were moribund when admitted, thus 521 died in the very first hour. The average mortality was in 1862, 30.78: 1863, 27.38; 1864, 26.60; total average 28.28 per cent. The largest number which can be accommodated in the institution is, or ought to be 650. The smallest number ever present in these three years was 768, the largest 1386. The wet nurses are selected from those offering their services. Of 57,206 applications, 34,209 were

found available. Thus there were 1,088 wet nurses less than infants. This disproportion, though by no means anything like what we are in the habit of seeing in our country, is the result of the system through which they are obtained. The twenty thousand women confined in the Vienna and Prague lying-in hospitals, are admitted on the promise of serving four months in the foundling hospital when required. Thus there are always a sufficient number of nurses in readiness for the newborn and foundlings until they are transferred to private parties in the country.

The rules and regulations, mostly old, to a smaller portion proposed in the course of last summer, of the foundling institute of *Lower Austria*, (at Vienna,) are the following :

The object of the foundling hospital is to procure to those illegitimate children who are admitted, an equivalent of maternal care, without regard to religious persuasion, and to preserve the reputation of the mothers as much as possible. As far as the interest of the institution will permit, it has to supply the medical profession with vaccine virus, to instruct young physicians in vaccinating, and to supply the public with reliable wet nurses.

Requirements for admission are the declaration of the community to which the infant or mother belongs, of the religion, and the proof of the infant being illegitimate in case permanent admission is wanted. Admission is either permanent or temporary, gratuitous or not. Admission is free for those infants who have been born in the lying-in asylums destined for clinical instruction, (about 19,000 a year,) for those whose mothers had been received in the lying-in asylums, but had to be transferred to a hospital because of sickness ; exceptionally, also, for those whose mothers intended to ask for admission in the said lying-in asylums, but were confined before they expected to be so. In very rare cases, illegitimate children of those mothers are received, who have been confined outside the clinical lying-in asylums.

The other parts of the Empire are liable to refund the expenses for those children whose mothers do not belong to *Lower Austria*, or to take charge of the infants if or when they are fit to be transported.

Admission, non-gratuitous, is granted to all illegitimate children born outside the asylums, or in the paying departments of the same.

Temporary non-gratuitous admission is granted, when the mothers were received in the lying-in asylum after their confinement. Payment is required from the relatives or townships of the mothers, or when the mothers, of legitimate or illegitimate children, have fallen sick or died.

Maternity is kept secret, the name of the mother being known to the authorities only, with the exception of those cases in which the other provinces are liable to pay the expense incurred by the

admission and rearing of the infant, or where the child has to be transferred to its own province after the normal term of 10 years; or when the child wants information concerning its family, after the eighteenth year of life, or in case of courts of justice inquiring for information. On no other condition, except on presenting the certificate of admission in the hands of the mother, is any information given. The institution takes charge of the child until the tenth year. The individual villages and towns are responsible after this period.

The children are kept and raised either inside the institution or outside.

Inside the institution the infant is to have a wet nurse. Therefore every woman obtaining free admission to the lying-in asylum, is bound to serve as wet nurse during a period of four months, or less if her child dies. During that time, as a rule, the nurse has her own child; in case of particular fitness, she will have to nurse two infants, never more. The women, moreover, are obliged to work on the premises.

Children with contagious eruptions are transferred to a hospital. Such nurses as take particular pains with an additional child, beside their own, have a claim upon an extra gratification.

Outside the premises of the institution, care ought to be taken that, if possible, mother and child be not separated. For this reason, the child is to be trusted either to its own mother, or to such relatives or friends as are designated by her, or to strangers selected by her. Under equal circumstances, breast milk is preferred to artificial feeding; in case the former is declared an absolute necessity by the physician, or if the party live in Vienna, or at some other place equally unfavorable, parties with breast milk only are accepted. When the mother has no recommendation to make concerning the future abode of her child, it is selected by the physician or director of the institution. Strangers expecting to take charge of an infant have to present certificates on their general character, their circumstances, etc.; mothers retaining their children have to prove their domicile, and give information of any moving. Such parties as are known to be particularly trustworthy and attentive, may be permitted to take charge of several children; but these must be of different ages and sexes, to prevent mistakes as to identity. The determination of the time when the infant is to leave the institution depends on the physician or director. Board is 54 Austrian florins per year. Besides, there is a quarterly premium of three florins for the first two years. Superintendence of the infant is entrusted to the mother and relatives, in Vienna and the other large cities an authorized physician, in the country the authorities and benevolent associations.

The foundling is removed from under the care of a party, when

the said party promising to raise an infant on the breast, resorts to artificial feeding ; when the parties are known to treat and feed the child badly, or when they live in injurious places ; and further, when the children are found in the charge of other persons than those to whom they have been given in charge. In this latter case the courts of justice may inquire into the reasons for such transfer. Every mother has a claim upon her child any time she means to do without the help of the institution. As long as the child is in the charge of the institution, the proper authorities are its legal patrons.

Wet nurses cannot be permitted to accept a private place unless they have served two months in the institution. A wet nurse can be exchanged but once, and within a week only.

Admissions in the foundling hospital, Vienna :

1860	8,842,	6,278	died before the end of	10th year.
1861	9,654,	8,135	"	"
1862	8,935,	7,375	"	"
1863	9,408,	7,615	"	"
1864	9,795,	7,870	"	"
1865	9,434,	7,187	"	"
1866	9,294,	8,087	"	"
1867	8,399,	6,309	"	"
1868	8,148,	6,015	"	"

The percentage of deaths is by no means a small one, and can be estimated only for the several years. The death rates for the several years are not given. If we compare the results of general statistics, according to which the mortality of the first year is larger than that of the nine following, the mortality of the Vienna foundling hospital, in the first year, cannot be less than 45 per cent. of those admitted. It is to be hoped, that this mortality will be greatly reduced by a stricter adherence to the plan of supplying the farmed-out children with breastmilk than was done formerly. Since the extensive and thorough discussion of the subject in the Vienna Medical Society, more than a year ago, a favorable change will probably have taken place ; the more so as the government has given its particular attention to the cause of the foundlings. The above rules and regulations are, in part, the result of the efforts and changes of last year.

The vast majority of the foundlings in *Prague* are those who have been born in the lying-in asylum. The foundling hospital receives the infants nine days after their birth, and from there they are distributed over the country. Under ordinary circumstances, they are to remain in the province of Bohemia, so that the necessary superintendence by the authorities and physicians is not rendered too difficult. The attempts at raising the infants in the institutions

have been given up. In the city of *Prague* the infants are to remain only when no party can be found in the country. Relatives of the infant, when willing to take charge of the same, are preferred. But they are not paid. Nor is the mother, when she offers to retain the infant. A woman from the country offering her services to one of the newborn foundlings, must be within seven months after her own confinement, and less than forty years old. She may have another foundling, in case her own child dies. A woman who loses two infants in one year, is not trusted any more. A woman may have charge, beside the infant, of one or two other foundlings. She must present certificates as to her reputation and to her circumstances. She is examined as to her physical fitness. She is paid monthly, and receives an extra gratification when the baby is eight months old. No baby is given out before it is nine days old. In winter, they are not sent to any great distance. Feeble infants remain in the institution.

With their sixth year they must be sent to school. Schooling is free. At ten years of age the obligation of the foundling institution ceases, and the village or town of the mother is the custodian of the child. The parties with whom the child has been hitherto, may retain it until the twentieth year, without charge, but after that age the foundling has the disposal of his own person and work.

The own mother may reclaim the foundling in case she can prove her ability to support him. The parties in charge can be permitted to adopt him; so can strangers, who prove their good standing and circumstances, and on the condition either of the mother's consent, or the child being ten years old.

THE PRACTICE OF FOLDING INSTITUTION IN THE YEARS 1853—1868.

I.

Admitted from preceding year.	1852	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
Discharge.	19	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	49	34	22	22	24	38	58
Transferred or transferred.	1645	2031	1766	1738	1518	1542	1504	1175	1183	1092	1279	1334	1429	1081	1433	1670
Discharge.	1648	2031	1770	1730	1502	1540	1513	1167	1180	1009	1291	1333	1427	1787	1413	1675
Admitted.	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	40	34	22	22	24	38	58	59
Discharge.	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	40	34	22	22	24	38	58	59
Transferred or transferred.	1645	2031	1766	1738	1518	1542	1504	1175	1183	1092	1279	1334	1429	1081	1433	1670
Discharge.	1648	2031	1770	1730	1502	1540	1513	1167	1180	1009	1291	1333	1427	1787	1413	1675
Admitted.	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	40	34	22	22	24	38	58	59
Discharge.	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	40	34	22	22	24	38	58	59
Transferred or transferred.	1645	2031	1766	1738	1518	1542	1504	1175	1183	1092	1279	1334	1429	1081	1433	1670
Discharge.	1648	2031	1770	1730	1502	1540	1513	1167	1180	1009	1291	1333	1427	1787	1413	1675
Admitted.	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	40	34	22	22	24	38	58	59
Discharge.	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	40	34	22	22	24	38	58	59
Transferred or transferred.	1645	2031	1766	1738	1518	1542	1504	1175	1183	1092	1279	1334	1429	1081	1433	1670
Discharge.	1648	2031	1770	1730	1502	1540	1513	1167	1180	1009	1291	1333	1427	1787	1413	1675
Admitted.	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	40	34	22	22	24	38	58	59
Discharge.	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	40	34	22	22	24	38	58	59
Transferred or transferred.	1645	2031	1766	1738	1518	1542	1504	1175	1183	1092	1279	1334	1429	1081	1433	1670
Discharge.	1648	2031	1770	1730	1502	1540	1513	1167	1180	1009	1291	1333	1427	1787	1413	1675
Admitted.	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	40	34	22	22	24	38	58	59
Discharge.	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	40	34	22	22	24	38	58	59
Transferred or transferred.	1645	2031	1766	1738	1518	1542	1504	1175	1183	1092	1279	1334	1429	1081	1433	1670
Discharge.	1648	2031	1770	1730	1502	1540	1513	1167	1180	1009	1291	1333	1427	1787	1413	1675
Admitted.	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	40	34	22	22	24	38	58	59
Discharge.	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	40	34	22	22	24	38	58	59
Transferred or transferred.	1645	2031	1766	1738	1518	1542	1504	1175	1183	1092	1279	1334	1429	1081	1433	1670
Discharge.	1648	2031	1770	1730	1502	1540	1513	1167	1180	1009	1291	1333	1427	1787	1413	1675
Admitted.	16	16	12	20	36	38	29	37	40	34	22	22				

II.

Comparative Table of numbers and mortality of the foundlings in the three last quinquennia.

Quinquennium.		No. of children.			No. of deaths.			Rate of mortality.		
		In hosp.	Board- ed out.	Total	In hosp.	Board- ed out.	Total	In hosp.	Board- ed out.	Total
I	1854-1858	15236	22633	37869	4392	7689	12081	28.82	33.97	31.00
II	1859-1863	13200	14620	27820	7442	4695	12137	55.60	32.11	43.62
III	1864-1868	12606	16974	29580	2826	6197	8933	22.11	35.11	30.19

III.

Deaths of Farmed-out Children at different ages.

Children.	Age.	1859-1863.	1864-1868.	Difference.
Number of boarded out children.	0 to 1 year.	7398	11783	Plus 4385
	1 to 2 "	689	712	" 23
	3 to 10 "	6533	4479	— 2054
		14620	16974	Plus 2354
Number of deaths.	0 to 1 year.	3980	234	Plus 1254
	1 to 2 "	236	5503	" 267
	3 to 10 "	479	370	— 109
		4695	6107	Plus 1412
Died of 100.	0 to 1 year.	53.79	44.42	— 9.37
	1 to 2 "	34.25	70.64	Plus 35.39
	3 to 10 "	7.33	8.35	" 1.02

IV.

Comparative mortality in percentages of foundlings and of the illegitimate children in Bohemia, born alive, under 1 year.

	Illegiti. children in Bohemia.	Foundlings in the hospital.	Foundlings boarded-out.	Total.
1855	40.57	19.81	49.81	69.62
1856	38.72	34.16	46.46	80.62
1857	35.51	44.18	38.79	82.97
1858	37.32	53.08	37.38	90.46
1859	37.22	54.73	32.34	87.07
1860	37.01	60.22	26.73	86.95
1861	40.42	64.35	25.44	89.71
1862	38.06	70.08	18.83	88.79
1863	35.49	50.84	42.29	93.19
1864	36.64	33.07	43.36	76.43
1865	36.34	23.81	44.94	68.75
1866	36.65	20.06	49.48	69.54
1867	....	22.76	42.82	65.58
1868	....	17.40	36.94	54.34
Average,	37.62	40.92	38.26	79.18

The mortality appears very large, even in favorable years. Still, it is in fact smaller, so far as the foundling hospital is concerned, for the following reason. The general mortality is counted as a total; but a large portion of the deaths belong, in reality, to the lying-in asylum. During 1868, the rate of mortality was

Males, in the lying-in asylum,	10.20	7	In the foundling hospital,	15.64
Females, " " " "	8.90	"	" " " "	13.70
	9.61			14.74

Total, 24.35

According to the above tables, the years 1857 to 1863 exhibit a frightful mortality. The history of these years yields a clue to this remarkable fact. For from March, 1857, to June, 1864, the institution was removed from the care of its former authorities and placed under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of the order of St. Carolus Borrowmaus. They were paid for every child in the institution. Now, the feeding of breast children makes no expense, but wet nurses are expensive. Therefore the house was crowded with infants, and the wet nurses reduced in number to such an extent, that one of them had to nurse three or four babies. In addition, part of the house was retained for the use of the sisters, so that finally 80 or 100 infants had to be satisfied with the space formerly

taken by 42. Thus the mortality of the hospital rose instantly from 41 to 66, and in 1862 the total mortality attained the high figure of 83 per cent. At the same time, the mortality among the boarded out children was by no means small, it being 48 in 1859. It still continued rising, being 54 in 1863, after Prof. Loeschner, a celebrated physician and humanitarian, insisted upon removing the infants to the country. His error consisted in looking for the cause of deaths in the crowded condition of the house only. Thus, a smaller number remained, but the proportion of the wet nurses remained the same—and consequently the mortality also. The infants sent away were in their majority puny, feeble, almost moribund, and swelled the average rate of mortality. It required some years before the effects of the former mismanagement could be extinguished.

Among the rules concerning the bringing up of illegitimate children in *Munich*, are the following:

Police superintendence takes place in the cases of all those who are entrusted to strangers, while the law permits of no such control when the child remains in charge of the mother or other relatives.

It is a misdemeanor, which is fined, to take charge of strange children under eight years, without the approval of the police authorities, or after such permission has been retracted. Permission is refused unless the character, circumstances, and locality of the petitioner is satisfactory. Most of the infants who are given in charge, are not nourished by breast milk, therefore certain diætic rules are enforced. Cellar and attic lodgings are excluded. The infant boarder is to have a bed and a bedstead of its own. No woman obtains permission when her own children are neglected, cachectic, or afflicted with contagious or exanthematous affections, or when she is sick or weakly. More than one child, (two up to the age of a year,) never more than four, are allowed where circumstances appear very favorable. Persons who have lost several boarders are suspected, and generally deprived of their license. Some may, when their boarders died when very young, retain the license for a boarder of two or three years. No child is given in charge of strangers without having been examined by a medical man. Thus, many a lurking disease, as rickets, hernia, etc., are early detected. In case of sickness medical attendance must be resorted to immediately.

Of great interest are the following lists, comprising the numbers of all the infants and children up to 14 years, in *Munich*, under official charge. Part of them are given in charge to parties under constant supervision of the proper officers. Part are in the care of their (illegitimate) mothers or grandmothers.

	Total No.	This year's increase.	With strangers.	Died.	With their mothers or grandmothers.	Died.
1860-61,	10,987	1,931	4,124	263	6,863	778
1861-62,	11,290	2,164	4,357	287	6,933	876
1862,	11,737	2,513	4,706	292	7,031	983
1863,	12,292	3,068	5,135	287	7,157	1,117
1864,	12,980	3,736	5,815	251	7,165	1,188
1865,	13,967	4,040	6,119	186	7,848	1,228
1866,	14,490	4,293	6,272	187	8,218	1,111
1867,	14,967	4,539	6,418	170	8,549	1,123

Thus the mortality of illegitimate children, in percentage, up to the 14th year, the surviving being counted again in every consecutive year, is the following :

	With mothers and grandmothers.	With strangers..	Total.
1860	11 per cent.	6	9
1861	12.5	6.4	10
1862	14	6	11
1863	15.6	5.6	11.4
1864	16.6	4.3	11
1865	15.6	3	10
1866	13.4	3	8.9
1867	13	3	8.9

Thus the mortality of illegitimate children in Munich, from the day of their birth to their 14th years, is three times as large when they are left in the care of their mothers and relatives as when they are given in charge of strangers, and remain under official supervision.

Births at Munich in 1866--67.

Legitimate,	M.	2,012	} 3,912
"	F.	1,900	
Illegitimate,	M.	1,361	} 2,703
"	F.	1,342	
			6,615

Deaths in the same period, 191 still born, and 131 prematurely born, excluded.

Year	0-1	.... 2763	40-50	.... 347
	1-5	.... 307	50-60	.... 359
	5-10	.... 88	60-70	.... 343
	10-20	.... 92	70-80	.... 303
	20-30	.... 313	80-90	.... 131
	30-40	.... 292	90-	.... 10

5,348 (6,172 in 1865-66)

2,763 died up to 1 year.
3,190 " " 14 years.

Births in Munich in 1867, '68.

Legitimate,	M.	2,091	} 4,078
"	F.	1,987	
Illegitimate,	M.	1,378	} 2,664
"	F.	1,286	
			<hr/> 6,742

Deaths including 222 still born and 138 prematurely born, 5,833

Of these were infants up to 1 year, 2,805

Died while being nursed, 377

Died without being nursed, 2,428

2,805

Further specifications :

1. Legitimate children died in the 1st year.	2. Illegitimate children with their mothers.	3. Illegitimate children with strangers.
1 month, .. 724	582	66
1-3 .. 405	194	47
3-6 .. 292	105	27
6-12 .. 255	78	28
1668		170

1137

Altogether,

1 month, ...	1,372	1-5 y. 143	40-50 y. 320
1-3 "	646	5-6 132	50-60 356
3-6 "	426	10-20 100	60-70 421
6-12 "	361	20-30 367	70-80 447
1 year	2805	30-40 321	80-90 131
			90- ..

I am in possession of official lists and tables concerning the poor children of *Hamburg*, which I owe, as they have not been printed, to the kindness of Senator Peterson and Dr. Meyer. They will show the method followed out in the care and distribution of infants and children left in public charge, either foundlings or orphans, or illegitimate infants, whose mothers are not able to support their offspring, or children of criminals, etc., or of such infants as are given up to the city authorities by their mothers for every mother has the claim on the city to have her child taken care of. They are very interesting. They show that the care of the foundlings does not form a special department, but part of the general provisions in the interest of the poor. Illegitimate children, especially, are not recognized scarcely, as facts. It is a peculiarity of the pro-

stant Northern Germany, that the rights of illegitimate births is recognized. In Prussia this tendency to self-congratulation is so strong that no public houses of prostitution are allowed, not even in the largest cities and under the supervision of the police. How little this fact is able to improve public morals and official honesty is sufficiently proved by the lists of public girls kept under a sort of superintendence by the police, in the hands of the local authorities. I have been permitted to see them, being told at the same time that they were not official, not authorized, inasmuch as an illustrious elderly lady, connected with the royal family, was averse to admitting the existence of illicit intercourse in Prussia. It is but just to concede to the catholic countries the praise of greater honesty and more practical statesmanship. As a specimen of the thoroughness and punctuality of Hamburg government, and at the same time as a pattern of their mode of treating the poor children question, I submit the following table :

Of particular interest for our subject are the following facts and numbers, derived from other lists. The number of nursing children under one-half year, farmed out, were :

1861	80,	of whom died under half year	18
1862	90,	do.	do.
1863	72,	do.	do.
1864	80,	do.	do.
1865	82,	do.	do.
1866	84,	do.	do.
1867	90,	do.	do.
1868	92,	do.	do.

Total 670

Total 181

Of all the 213 children admitted in 1867, there were 90 less than half a year old. Average rate of mortality of those received under half year 27 per cent.

Number of the newly admitted children—

Number diminished by

	Directly by Poor Dep't.	By Police.	a Deaths & percentage	b Returned to par'ts or rel's	Total.	Total No. end of Dec.
1861	150	34	50-5.	80	240	1007
1862	120	49	27-3.	64	169	1007
1863	104	54	37-4.	73	193	972
1864	140	61	53-5.	59	193	980
1865	166	59	61-6.	92	232	973
1866	158	55	44-4 $\frac{3}{4}$.	79	221	965
1867	130	87	51-5.	82	237	945
1868	183	58	55-5.	97	245	941

The general principle of North Germany holds good for *Hannover*, country and city. The mother, and father, and if necessary the township they, or she, come from, are responsible for the care of the child. Thus of all the illegitimate children born in the city of Hanover but few belong to the city, and have a claim to the care of the city authorities. And of the few hundred infants or children in charge of the city, but a small percentage are illegitimate. Further, of 192 children taken in charge, in 1868, but 66 were under a year. Thus the statistical importance of these figures is but very trifling. The smaller the number of nurslings to be disposed of, the easier the task. They are farmed out, the babies if possible sent to a nursing woman, and usually to the country. The results are, in this part of the country, for the few infants concerned, almost as favorable as for those born in wedlock and raised by their parents. But those who are in charge of their mothers, and are farmed out by them to be brought up by hand, fared very badly. The same industry of killing infants systematically, is also known to exist. The police, as my official informer told me, had taken pains to ascertain the places in which a large number of such infants perished.

At Berlin, Prussia, the number of new born infants found abandoned is very small, seldom exceeding 10 a year. In consequence of the strict law compelling mother, father, village, town, or district to take charge of their own legitimate or illegitimate infants, but very few, in proportion, are under the care of the community at large. Thus it is that the mortality of the illegitimate infants left under the care of their mothers is reported as frightful. There is a sort of superintendence, or rather an attempt at knowing the results of such "care," but very little is officially known concerning the exact conditions and mortality of these "*Haltekinde*," infants given out by their own mothers. Those who are in charge of the city fare better; especially since the rearing of the infants in institutions has been given up. The "*orphan asylum*," in Strahlau street, is used as a depot, at present, in which rarely more than a few dozen infants and children can be found simultaneously. The infants are farmed out, in the city (1,500) or in the country (500) at some distance, some 100 miles from the city. After they have passed the time in which the mortality is necessarily large, they are admitted into the "*orphan asylum*" at Rummelsburg, one of the suburbs, where about 500 children are kept until they are 14 or 15 years old. At that age the boys are apprenticed out, the girls remain another year in the institution, and are taught housework before they are provided with places in private families. A certain superintendence is still kept up. Especially the girls appear to have been well watched. It is known that of 52 girls discharged from Rummelsburg, from 1860-1863, three became prostitutes in

after years—5.8 per cent. ; and of 136 discharged from 1864–1867, 6, viz., 4.40 per cent.

There are besides, private institutions containing a larger total of children (800, not infants,) than Rummelsburg, with the same object and similar results.

A peculiar feature of the raising of the Berlin infants is the combination of official and private superintendence. A large number of benevolent persons about the city, mostly of the best and most educated classes, have placed themselves at the disposal of the authorities for the purpose of watching the farmed out infants. The whole city is districted into a number of "orphan districts," each containing a number of names. Every person is entrusted with the superintendence of a few, usually not more than three "orphans." These private persons are thus clad with a sort of official authority, and the whole plan is said to work admirably.

The attempt recently made by Mrs. Morgenstern, one of the best known and most active ladies of the city of Berlin, at raising infants in an institution, appears to work badly. I have seen her institution in the Belle-Alliance street. During its first three months it had admitted 29 infants. Nine had died, and a few more were almost moribund at the date of my visit. They were all bottled in a healthy part of the city, in a large garden. It was summer, and the infants out of doors a great deal. What the mortality must necessarily be in winter time, can easily be concluded.

There were but two factors which of late had worked well according to Mr. Ludwig Loewe, one of the Council of the city, with the infants in charge of the community, viz., close superintendence, and increased wages. The monthly board had lately been increased from two Prussian thalers to from three to six.

The following are the instructions to the mothers of such children as are fit objects to receive "the advantages of the *London Foundling Hospital*." The committee of Governors meet every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, at the foundling hospital, to receive and deliberate on petitions praying for the admission of children. Children can only be received upon personal application of the mothers. Petitions must set forth the true state of the mother's case, for if any deception is used the petition will be rejected, and the child will not be received into the hospital. No application can be received previous to the births nor after the child is twelve months' old. No child can be admitted unless the committee is satisfied, after due inquiry, of the *previous good* character and present necessity of the mother, and that the father of the child has deserted it and the mother ; and also, that the reception of the child will, in all probability, be the means of replacing the mother in the course of virtue, and the paths of an honest livelihood. Persons who present petitions to the Committee, must not apply to any

governor, or to any officer or servant belonging to the hospital on the subject on any pretence whatever : but they themselves must attend at nine o'clock on Saturday morning at the hospital with their petitions. All of which will be considered in rotation whilst the petitioners are expected to remain in attendance. No money is received for the admission of children, nor any fee or perquisite allowed to be taken by any officer of the hospital, on pain of dismissal : and indeed, any person who shall be known to offer the same will subject her petition to rejection—the officers and servants of the hospital having been instructed to acquaint the committee whenever such offer is made. The children of married women and widows are not admissible into this hospital. The petition is to be written out on the following plan : 1. Name of petitioner. 2. Place of residence. 3. Petitioner's age. 4 and 5. Day and month on which the child was born. 6. Male or female. 7. Father's name. 8. His trade or occupation. 9. Place of residence when first acquainted with petitioner. 10 and 11. When the mother last saw him, (day and month.) 12. What is become of him.

A few days after their admission, the infants are sent to the country, where they remain until their fifth year. The wet nurses receive an extra gratification when the child, after a year, is in good health. The death rate in the first year is said to be 20 per cent. Having attained their fifth year, they are returned to the institution in Guilford street, where they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic and the English high church catechism. The girls are placed out, at the age of fifteen, or thereabouts, as domestic servants. They are apprenticed to the parties taking them until they are twenty years of age. An outfit of clothes, of the estimated value of five pounds is given with them, but afterwards they are provided with every thing, in sickness and in health, by the persons to whom they are apprenticed. These parties must be of the protestant religion, and housekeepers, keep two servants, (including the apprentice,) and not let lodgings, and give two references as to responsibility. All applications must be made to the matron, at the hospital, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between the hours of ten and two o'clock ; and in case the parties are married, they must both attend to see the girl before the formal application is made to the committee. The girls are not placed with persons living a considerable distance from London, nor with single gentlemen. Indentures can only be cancelled by the mutual consent of both parties ; but, from whatever cause the apprenticeship may terminate, clothing to the above value must be returned with the girl. The boys are placed out, at the age of fourteen, generally as mechanics. They are apprenticed to the parties taking them, until they are twenty-one years old. A premium of ten pounds, one-half payable

on the execution of the indenture, and the other at the end of the first year, and an outfit of clothes, of the estimated value of five pounds, are given with them. During their apprenticeship they are to be provided with everything, in sickness and in health, by the persons to whom they are apprenticed. These parties must be of the protestant religion, and housekeepers, and give two references as to their responsibility. All applications to be made to Mr. Twiddy, at the hospital, on "Thursdays and Fridays, between the hours of three and five o'clock."

The whole doings of the "Foundling Hospital" of Guilford street, is summed up, for one year, in the following figures :

Children remaining 31st Dec., 1867,	463
" received in 1868,	63
	<hr/> 526

Imbecile, deformed, or invalid adults, etc., supported by the hospital, 31st Dec., 1867,	15
Under training at the Home and Colonial School Society, ...	1
	<hr/> 542

Children apprenticed or placed out in 1868,	30
" restored to their parents,	2
" died in the country,	14
" remaining in the hospital on Dec. 31st, 1868,	295
" at nurse in the country,	185
	<hr/> 526

Imbecile, deformed, or invalid adults maintained by the hospital, on Dec. 31st, 1868,	12
At the Training College at Brighton,	1
Removed from the list of invalids, and supported out of the Benevolent Fund,	3
	<hr/> 542

At the termination of the apprenticeship the institution considers its mission as ended. If the children have gone through it with credit, they are to receive a premium of five pounds, a prayer-book, and the order of once a year to say a prayer of thanks in the chapel of the institution. Sickly and feeble ones, who are unfit to learn a trade or business, are supported by the hospital funds, and are employed as servants in the hospital.

Reclamations are but very rarely allowed. As soon as the infant is admitted, and before it is sent to the country, it receives, at

being baptized, a name different from that on which it was received. Henceforth the mothers are permitted to inquire after their offspring every Monday, but they do not know the names they have in the institution; only their number being known. The children are rarely returned to their relatives. The cases in which inmates of the institution, or former inmates, are made acquainted with their true names, are but few indeed.

Such is the institution as it exists and is at present managed, in Guilford street. It is meant to exclude the infants, not to receive and raise them. Noble Captain Thomas Coram would not recognize his own institution, if he came to life again. The fact that after Parliament had, in 1754, donated a yearly sum of ten thousand pounds, and admitted every child offered, all at once, in four years, fifteen thousand little ones were delivered, and ten thousand died, a fact which is easily explained by the incomplete arrangements for the sudden increase in numbers, has been the cause why British conscience prefers, up to this day, to let them die out of sight. As long as the grounds of the "Foundling Hospital" in Guilford street look well kept, as long as the Sunday service in the large Hall of the house is crowded by a self-complacent audience of the well dressed better class and aristocracy of London, and the silver plates of the door-keepers are filled to their utmost capacity with the contributions every visitor is expected and urged to give, it appears to be fully satisfied. The crowds of ladies and gentlemen thronging around tables at which a few hundred English children are taking their public Sunday dinner, appear to go there for the purpose of complimenting themselves and each other at the bountiful manner in which Old England takes care of her indigent and young. The numberless who are not admitted, or kept out by hard and inhuman rules, are not taken into consideration. Moreover, even those who are sustained in the institution, do not fare very well. The philanthropic visitor who goes on Sunday to see the institution, attend the service, and watch the public feeding, like the proceedings in a Zoological Garden, involuntarily comes to the conclusion that the children are retained there for nothing but the show of philanthropy, for no other education but Sunday choir singing and—withering. The girls are never, until their final discharge, permitted to leave the walls and grounds of the institution. The boys twice a year. Thus it is that, according to the careful report of a special commissioner, Mr. Wrottesley, but very few attain a medium height.

The cruelty and hypocrisy of a legislation like the English on the admission or raising of infants is best shown by their results. Mothers know that if they "drop" children, they are harshly punished, without the chance of benefiting their offspring. Thus "child dropping" of living children is but rare in London. The

records of the Metropolitan Police District of London, which have been kindly placed at my service by the authorities, exhibit the following small numbers for the larger portion of the millions called London : In 1864, 23 living children were found abandoned ; in 1865, 22 ; in 1866, 30 ; in 1867, 39 ; in 1868, 35 ; in 1869, (Jan.-March), 9.

The explanation for these small numbers is exhibited by the following figures. There were found dead (murdered) infants in the streets of the same district : 225 in 1864 ; 169 in 1865 ; 237 in 1866 ; 173 in 1867 ; 170 in 1868 ; 26 in 1869. (Jan. March.) These figures do not prove a great success in encouraging morality amongst English society, which is the outspoken object of the laws in reference to the rearing of the poor young. Great Britain appears to have more infants than they mean to be embarrassed by ; and Guildford Street Foundling Hospital is the proof of their anxiety for the indigent young and their own respectability.

In Europe, two methods of caring for the young, have been amply tried. Some of the large commonwealths have adopted the principle that society is responsible for every individual's life and person. They take charge of those who cannot take care of themselves, consequently they do not inquire after the family, or mother or father of those entrusted to their care. In France the inquiry after paternity is forbidden by law. In a decree of the French National Assembly of June 28, 1793, we read : " The nation binds itself to take care of the physical and moral education of the abandoned children. These children are given the name of orphans—every other designation is prohibited. Every girl that undertakes to nurse her own child, has a claim on national subsidy. Every citizen has a claim on national care of his children, in or out of an institution." Most of these principles are still valid in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, and also in Russia ; but the loose manner in which the babies were formerly admitted, is partially abrogated. It is a peculiar fact, that most of these countries, in fact all except Russia, are prominently catholic. They are also those, in which the necessity of taking care of the abandoned children was first urged, and principally by clergymen. The humanizing influence of the catholic religion during mediæval periods is proved by nothing more than by the measures taken in favor of the helpless and abandoned infants.

The other method of caring for this class of the population has been called the Germanic, or the protestant. Society, or the state, has lost the connecting ideal link of the " church." No common

tie, no mutual responsibility. In fact, the German princes first embracing protestantism, did so for the purpose of making themselves independent of the Emperor, and thus while the catholic princes had usually availed themselves of their secular power in the interest of the church, the protestant ones used the church, or religion, in the interest of their worldly aggrandizement. They succeeded, and henceforth in the protestant countries the resources of the community are exhausted in the interest of the master, who binds himself to nothing but the execution of his will, is constrained by no church, and has by no means a feeling of responsibility for the abandoned infants. The state, that is its proprietor, refused to take charge of a baby; the mother was responsible, also the father who was hunted up, the village and town, and frequent disputes would arise as to where the infant belonged, and only when the responsibility and not be localized, the commonwealth at large felt hardly any obligation. Even when, in modern times, absolutism was broken, the measures for the relief of infants remained almost the same.

The claims of every human being to be raised and educated in a humane manner is acknowledged and recognized in such commonwealths only, in which the importance of the individual is sufficiently understood, and the policy of the community is that of justice, equality, and freedom. Thus a republican society alone unbiassed by the self-willed egotism of one individual sovereign, will feel bound to save and rear the newborn, the feeble, the dependent. Whatever was obtained by the church in catholic countries, said church being desirous to do all they could for the eternal kingdom, the glory of God, and their own power, this, and much more, is done by a republican community, in their own interest, and on the bidding of their own conscience. Thus we find even the community of Hamburg, although strongly protestant and under the influence of the North German governments, more liberal towards the poor newborn, than any of the neighboring communities. The example of Switzerland appears contradictory, it being a complex of republics, and still adhering to the narrow-minded principle not to relieve especially the illegitimate infant, for the purpose of discouraging illicit intercourse. A high official of the country, in Bale, told me so in his own words. The reason is to be found in the fact that Switzerland is not a republic, but a congregate of 22 little communities with partially republican institutions, said communities being in constant jealousy and envy, hindering each other as much as possible, hating each other's institutions, usages, and religion. It is not much more than twenty years that the separate dwarf republics were fighting each other for religious discrepancies.

The United States, with their uniform laws and institutions, their freedom from legal religious prejudices and ties, their immunities

from petty or powerful individual sovereigns, their wealth and conservative magnanimity, their readiness to receive every stranger, rich or poor, amongst their citizens, their knowledge of the importance of every new comer as an additional means of wealth and power, with the general principles of the Declaration of Independence pervading the communities of the country, are more than every other country of the globe entitled to the honor and duty of caring for the neglected and poor of every age and station. Thus no means have been spared, no attempts will remain untried, to save as many newborn and to raise them into healthy men and women and good citizens. Their salvation is the country's good.

Of the whole population of the countries of Europe, according to Wappaeus, 33.66 per cent. are below fifteen years of age. Thus one-third of the living are consumers only, without their producing anything. Between fifteen and twenty years, when most individuals are still unproductive, very many still preparing for their vocation or trade, are 9.72 per cent. But 48.88 per cent. are between twenty and sixty years, the period of activity and work. Between sixty and seventy years, a period of life which is almost unproductive, are 4.92 per cent., and beyond that age, where unproductiveness is the rule, there are 2.81 per cent. of the whole population. At all events, nearly one-half of the population are consumers only, before they are able to repay society for the sacrifices the community has to bring in order to raise them and render them productive. Thus a sound political economy requires the continuation of life until and beyond the period of full and unbiassed productivity. Whatever life is thrown away before, is just as much capital thrown away. Therefore both social, moral, and political economy insist upon the protection of the lives of the newly born and young infant. Humanity requires it, and common prudence commands the saving of a product after it has been called into existence and has given rise to a waste of working power. Political economy need not be told that a mother who carries a child does less work than in normal circumstances. To waste the product after it has given rise to expense, which is equal to non-production, is a direct injury to national wealth and power. Every new invention in medicine and surgery, the forceps, vaccination, chloroform, have been so many means of increasing the national wealth by saving life.

But this is not the only consideration of importance. The lost life is a dead loss, but the raising of unhealthy children, or vicious ones, amounts to a constant injury to society, a perpetual malignant disease eating the marrow of the land. If, therefore, any means are resorted to to save the lives of, and providing an education for the abandoned or orphan children, they ought to be sufficient, and amply so. If this duty is neglected, the punishment falling upon

a community in particular, society in general, is but just. Neglect of either physical welfare or moral and mental education is equally dangerous.

Insufficient physical development, depending upon incompetent nursing, scanty or injudicious feeding, results in the raising of a class of persons whose presence in society is a dead weight and an eating cancer. Feeble men, crippled women, raised by insufficient measures for the bringing up of children will require renewed efforts for their support on the part of society as long as they live. Thus capital is wasted on their being born, nursed, and supported. If they had never been conceived and born it would have been better for society. As they exist, they have a claim on humanity. When they have facilities to work society has a claim on them and will thrive through them; not otherwise. Thus raising the poor into healthy and robust persons is a direct gain.

If the moral and mental education of the same class of individuals is neglected, there is more than a mere probability of demoralization being the result. Public order is destroyed by such a population, and public means squandered. Means that were saved in the raising and educating of the babies, will be required tenfold to sustain houses of correction and state prisons. In 1853 there were in the *bagnos* of France, 5,758 persons. Of these, 391 had been illegitimate children, and 146 foundlings. In the state prisons, of 18,205 inmates, 880 illegitimate and 361 foundlings. And the same proportion holds good for all houses of correction. Of 1,300 Frenchmen, one was the subject of legal punishment, and amongst former foundlings one of 158. Thus of the foundlings of France, eight times as many get punished by law as the average population.

Thus it appears that the best policy of saving consists in raising and educating infants and children into physically and mentally healthy men and women. Money spent on them is easily saved in hospitals and prisons. There is but one excuse for a community for neglecting the obvious duties towards the children and itself, viz., extreme poverty. Therefore where a special community has but deficient means, the whole people, society in general, ought to hold themselves responsible. Society in general is benefited either by or suffering from their constituent parts, and therefore the care of the individual is a matter of common concern. If there is any meaning in the principle of general solidarity, it includes the right of every individual to a healthy body and a sound education. The equality preached by early Christianity and the doctrines of modern social science, agree perfectly on that point, and the shrewdness of political economists has arrived at the same conclusion.

The percentages of deaths within the first year of life, in proportion to the number of total deaths have been, according to Wap-pæus, in

Ireland,.....1845-1854,	38.80
Bavaria,.....1835-1850,	36.31
Saxonia,.....1834-1849,	36.20
Austria,.....1849,	27.39
Russia,.....1816, 1825, 1834, 1849,	26.31
Sardinia, ....1828-1837,	26.22
Tuscany,.....1852-54,	25.71
Netherlands,..1848-53,	23.90
England,.....1850-54,	23.49
England,.....1834-44,	22.06
Sweden,....1841-50,	23.14
Denmark,....1845-54,	21.55
Holstein,.....1845-54,	19.60
Norway,....1846-55,	19.05
Belgium, ....1841-50,	18.77
France,....1853,	17.70
Hanover,....1853,-55,	17.61
Sleswig, .....1845-54,	16.90

In all the above countries, there were in the periods mentioned, altogether 15,204,185 deaths. Of these, there were 3,887,094 deaths of children born alive who did not reach the end of their first year. Thus the proportion of the infant mortality under a year to the total mortality is 25.57 to 100. Besides, there are 4.75 per cent. of still-born; thus a total mortality, still-born included, under a year of 30.32 per cent.

In the above countries and periods, 20,646,144 children were born alive. Thus, of all the children born alive, 18.83 per cent. did not reach the end of their first year.

The mortality of the second up to the fifth year, is much less. The death-rate, (in proportion to the total deaths,) is 15.03 per cent. Thus, of all the deaths in the above countries and periods the rate up to the fifth year amounts, (including still-born,) to 45 per cent.

The death-rate of the first year, and the several months of the first year, in proportion to the total deaths and the total births, is given by the following figures:

Belgium 1840-50.		Netherlands 1848-53		Austria 1851 exc. Vienna, Lombardy and Venice.		Sardinia 1823-37 exc. Genoa.		France 1853. exc. dep. Seine (Paris.)		
to. d. of l. births leg. chil.		to. d. of l. births leg. chil.		to. d. of l. births leg. chil.		to. d. of l. births leg. chil.		to. d. of l. bir. leg. chil.		
0-1 m.	6.46	5.18	6.19	4.70	14.55	10.96	13.63	11.14	7.82	6.60
1-2 m.	2.20	1.76	3.02	2.29	3.39	2.55	2.28	1.87	3.38	2.85
2-3 m.	1.58	1.27	2.75	2.09	2.59	1.96	1.75	1.43		
3-4 m.	1.35	1.08	2.52	1.91	4.55	3.42	3.07	2.51	2.83	2.39
4-5 m.	1.08	0.86	1.96	1.48						
5-6 m.	0.95	0.76	1.56	1.19	3.18	2.40	5.99	4.89	3.73	3.15
6-7 m.	0.91	0.72	2.33	1.77						
7-8 m.	0.83	0.66			1.87	1.42				
8-9 m.	0.82	0.66	3.69	2.78						
9-10 m.	0.81	0.65								
10-11 m.	0.78	0.63	1.70	1.29						
11-12 m.	1.00	0.80								
0-1 year	18.77	15.03	23.99	18.14	31.95	24.07	26.72	21.84	17.76	14.99

A comparative table, taken from Osterlen, exhibits the following figures relating to the mortality of the first five years :

Of 100 children born alive, died in

	0-1 year, still-born included.	1-5 year.	0-5 years.
Bavaria 1835-51	32.81	7.71	40.52
Sardinia	22.68	13.86	36.54
Prussia	22.07	11.86	33.93
Netherlands	23.10	10.44	33.54
Belgium	19.44	12.30	31.74
France, 1853 and 54....	20.13	11.35	31.48
England	19.29	10.94	30.23
Holstein	17.91	9.36	27.27
Denmark	18.60	7.85	26.45
Sweden	18.43	7.60	26.03
Norway	14.91	7.08	21.99
Average	20.85	10.03	30.88

Amongst the many important causes of infant mortality there are a few which are of paramount importance in the consideration of the high rates of foundling mortality. Such are, for instance,

1. The number of births. First births are usually more difficult, and therefore more dangerous to the life of the infant. Moreover, the majority of illegitimate are first births; according to Strachan, (Edin., 1859,) from 50 to 90 per cent. of the first born of the poor classes are either born illegitimately or soon after the official marriage has been contracted.

2. The legitimacy or illegitimacy of the infant. The following lists compare the mortality, in percentages, of 100 born alive, either legitimately or illegitimately, in the first year.

	Of 100 legitimate.	Of 100 illegitimate.
France, 1840-57,	13.9	30.3
Prussia, 1820-34,	17.1	23.6
“ 1816, 25, 34, 43, 49,	16.5	30.2
Berlin, 1820-34,	19.9	36.8
“ 1843,	19.3	33.9
Sweden, 1841-50,	14.4	24.8
Stockholm, . . . 1841-50,	22.2	42.2
Bavaria, 1835-51, male,	33.4	38.3
“ 1835-51, female,	27.9	33.8
Austria, 1851,	22.9	35.1
Saxonia, 1847-49,	23.0	28.9
Average,	21.8	32.5

A very careful table is the following, prepared by Prof. Ritter, of Prague.

Deaths at Prague, 1868.

Of 100 born alive.									
Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Total.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1 month, 7.51	6.98	7.28	4.70	20.22	21.00	14.66	13.47	14.07	
2 “ 2.83	2.94	2.88	2.04	2.25	2.15	2.43	2.54	2.48	
1 year, 26.05	21.19	23.67	28.12	26.86	25.53	27.09	23.97	25.53	
2 years, 7.22	6.87	7.04	1.25	1.12	4.12	4.21	4.04	4.12	
3 “ 3.75	2.70	3.30	0.39	0.31	1.79	2.06	1.53	1.79	
4 “ 1.61	1.87	1.73	0.28	0.31	1.02	0.94	1.10	1.02	
5th year, 1.84	1.44	1.68	..	0.12	0.85	0.91	0.79	0.85	
From birth to 5 years—									
40.58	34.13	37.36	30.05	26.08	28.06	35.17	31.48	33.42	

Of 100 deaths.									
1 month, 3.92	3.57	3.72	11.54	9.80	10.68	15.46	13.32	14.40	
2 months, 1.48	1.48	1.48	1.08	1.09	1.09	2.56	2.58	2.57	
1 year, 13.62	10.68	12.16	14.96	13.02	13.99	28.58	23.70	26.15	
2 years, 3.77	3.46	3.62	0.66	0.54	0.60	4.44	4.00	4.22	
3 “ 1.96	1.39	4.68	0.21	0.15	0.18	2.17	1.54	1.86	
4 “ 0.84	0.94	0.89	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.99	1.09	1.04	
5th year, 0.96	0.72	0.84	..	0.06	0.33	0.96	0.78	0.87	
From birth to 5 years—									
21.17	17.21	19.20	15.99	14.24	14.96	37.16	31.45	34.16	

The number of still births is twice as large in illegitimate as in legitimate cases ; in the first three months, in many countries, mortality is twice as large : up to the fifth year the mortality of illegitimate compared with that of legitimate children, is 10.5 : 6. At Berlin, from 1813 to 1820, twenty per cent of infant deaths occurred in illegitimate children, while their birth rate was but sixteen per cent. of the legitimate.

3. Climate, country and season exert a great influence, which is

of consideration only for the purpose of judging, in regard to our foundlings, of the importance of the seasons as shown in the mortality lists. The death rate of infants up to their first year, (of those born alive,) at Havanna, is 31.2; (amongst the whites 27.5, colored 35.1,) viz.: nearly twice the rate of the countries enumerated in the above lists. In cold climates, the mortality rates are no better. At Archangel nearly 50 per cent. of the babies died before their first year; in the whole Russian empire the mortality up to the fifth year, is said to be from 50 to 53 per cent. Thus, neither extreme of temperature is favorable; either giving rise to peculiar diseases.

4. Residence in city or country influences mortality to a considerable extent. Of 100 infants born alive, died before their fifth year, in

		In Cities.	In Country.	Difference.
France.....	1853-54	35.69	28.56	7.13
Holland.....	1850-54	36.25	28.90	7.35
Sweden.....	1851-55	38.86	24.50	14.36
Denmark.....	1850-54	29.66	22.68	6.98
Sleswic.....	1845-54	27.42	23.42	4.00
Holstein.....	1845-54	29.92	25.29	4.63
Saxonia.....	1847-49	39.88	36.22	3.66
Hanover.....	1854-55	28.70	26.47	2.23
Prussia.....	1849	36.02	29.47	6.55
Average.....		33.60	27.28	6.32

Of 100 deaths, of all ages, in England, there were

	Up to the end of the 2d year.	Up to the the 10th year. of
In all England.....	31.58	44.91
Cities with 100,000 inhab. or over..	35 12	51.39
“ less than 20,000 inhab..	31.49	46.79
Industrious country districts.....	35.36	45.90
Agricultural.....	24.33	35.40

5. Circumstances, occupation of parents, care and food. It is hardly necessary to allude to these important influences. Of 100 deaths at Paris in 1817-24, (those who died in the hospitals not included,)

	0-1 year.	0-10 years.
Occured in the first “arrondissement”— comfortable.....	17	37
In its richest portion.....	14	32
In the 12th arrondissement—poor.....	25	50
In Mouffetard street—very poor.....	32	59

In London (1844) of 100 infants born alive to the gentry, died 20 ; to the working classes 50. In the aristocratic families of Germany, died within five years 5.7 per cent. ; amongst the poor of Berlin, 34.5. In Brussels, the mortality up to the 5th year was 6 per cent. in the families of capitalists, etc. ; 33 amongst tradesmen and professional people, 54 amongst working men and domestics.

A few more figures, and we shall have done. Of 100 new born, the death rate amounted to

0-1 year. 0-2 years.

23	47	in the foundling hospital of Lyons—breast milk.	
53	65	“	“ Paris—mixed feeding.
63	71	“	“ Rheims—artificial food.

Amongst the above figures relating to Lyons, there are numbers of babies nursed by their own mothers, and such as were nursed by strangers.

The mortality of those nursed by their mothers, up to the end of the first year, was 18 per cent.

The mortality of those nursed by strangers, amounted to 30 per cent.

Even under the most favorable circumstances, the difficulties of raising the infants are very great. Whitehead found, of 952 mothers observed in the child's hospital of Manchester, but 629 in good health ; 420 secreted a copious and healthy milk for a sufficient period, 95 proved but tolerably competent, and 95 incompetent wet nurses.

The mortality of foundling hospitals has always been very unsatisfactory. Before the end of their first year, of 100 abandoned infants, there died in

Paris,	1789	60	Brussels. . .	1811	79
Vienna,	1811	92	“	1817	56
Madrid,	1817	67	Belgium, . .	1823-33	54
Dublin,	1791-98	98	Moscow, . .	1822-31	66
St. Petersburg	1772-84	85.6	Irkutsk, . . .		100
“	1785-97	76.2			
“	1830-33	50			

Improvements have taken place since greater care was taken, the food of better quality, wet nurses engaged, the infants farmed out. But still, at Bordeaux, the mortality differed greatly in the foundling hospital and the population in general.

The following statistics are also conclusive.

The mortality of infants under a year, amongst the working men of Lyons, is at least 35 per cent., according to Devilliers ; in well to do families it is 10, and in well to do agricultural districts,

5. The average mortality of the same class of infants is 16 in the whole empire, 80 in the departments of Normandy, 75 amongst

the nurslings from Paris, 90 in the departments of the Loire Inferieure.

The mortality of all the new born in France, is 16 per cent up to the end of the first year, according to the official investigations of Heuschling. Compare with this percentage the following table containing the mortality of children less than a year old in four districts of the departement d'Eure et Loire.*

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Average.
Chartres,	30.22	25.23	23.86	22.88	22.43	29.21	25.63
Chateaudun.	26.46	30.59	29.46	30.28	28.49	36.40	30.28
Dreux,	23.18	27.32	23.17	31.95	24.90	35.21	27.62
Neg. le Rotron	51.67	56.53	47.20	52.06	50.42	43.00	51.33

And further, remember the fact that the mortality of the infants born in these districts is much less than this average, thus rendering the average mortality of the little Parisians sent in charge there much more fearful. We can easily understand the following results of official investigations, (f. Brochard, p. 132.)

Of the infants sent out by the "general direction of nursed children," and completely watched, the mortality under a year is 17 per cent., but 1 per cent. more than the above average mortality.

Those sent out, on the same conditions, by private offices, and not watched, exhibit a mortality of 42.

The "assisted" infants of Paris, sent out by the above "general direction," on the same conditions, but always in poor health, the mortality is 55.

Amongst the foundlings of the department "Eure et Loire," which are bottle-fed, and frequently many by one woman, the mortality is from 60 to 75.

* Thus, the difference in the care taken of and the food given the little ones, gives rise to a difference of from 17 to 75 per cent. in their mortality. As absolute necessities, Mr. Husson urges the shortening of the stay of the infants at the central hospital, and their transfer to the country, by means of doing away with many administrative formalities. Further, to omit vaccination at such early period of life, and just before starting; and to increase their comfort while traveling. He urges it the more, as the foundlings form more than one-half of the assisted children, altogether 2.03 per mille of the whole inhabitants of France.

Mortality at Bordeaux in 1,000 children born alive :

* Brochard, de la Mortalite des Nourrissons en France, Paris, 1866, p. 123.

Age.	Foundling Hospital.	Total population of France.
0-1	517	232
1-2	122	96
2-3	40	47
3-4	15	26
4-5	14	15
5-6	4	10
6-7	2	7
7-8	8	5
8-9	3	4
9-10	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
0-10	729	446

Thus, of 1,000 children in France, 554 reached their 10th year. Of 1,000 foundlings but 271.

Wasserfidurr has the following statistical contribution to the same fact. Of 1,113 children of Stettin, North Germany, who died before the end of their first year, there were,

	Illegit.	Workingmen.	Mechanics.	Small traders.	Ill paid officials.	Well to do.	Total.
1858	120	166	93	112	51	14	556
1859	149	166	73	112	52	15	557

Of the whole population of the city 12.06 per cent. were in comfortable circumstances, 87.94 per cent. were in middle circumstances, or of the working classes. Of the dead children, however, but 2.52 per cent. belonged to the former, 97.48 to the latter.

A further illustration is yielded by the official statistics of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The official report takes as granted the fact that the Jewish population of the country is more careful in the rearing of their babies, than the rest of the population. The two classes are stated to live in the same circumstances, climate and soil. The former lose 15 per cent. of their children, the latter 26 per cent. before they reach the end of their first year.

In 100 cotemporaneous births, in the countries of Europe, 4.75 are still born. Of 100 deaths in the total population, 25.6 take place in the first year, and from the first to the fifth year, 15 more. A more accurate list of the yearly percentages is the following :

Mortality under 1 year,	26.5	under 8	0.62
“ 2 years,	5.6	“ 9	0.56
“ 3 “	2.6	“ 10	0.46
“ 4 “	1.8	“ 11	0.42
“ 5 “	1.35	“ 12	0.38
“ 6 “	0.99	“ 13	0.38
“ 7 “	0.78	“ 14	0.36

Such is the average ; but the differences are great. Thus, in Germany the rate of mortality in the first year varies between 14 and 40 per cent. This difference is due to the degrees of general physical and mental condition of the population. Thus, sometimes, vast differences are found in neighboring countries. As a rule, poverty, brutality, and mortality go hand-in-hand. This is not more wonderful than that from century to century, with increasing civilization, mortality should have decreased, and the average duration of life increased.

In the next five years mortality is less, as stated. Here, too, we meet with great differences. The average is 15. But while it is 17 in Prussia it is 8 in Baden.

The great question which system of raising infants is preferable has not been answered in a manner satisfactory to all, it appears, for a good reason. There is a period in which the raising, the keeping alive, is of paramount importance and of great difficulty, and another one, in which the danger to physical existence is less imminent, but that of moral and mental degeneration more prevalent. Under all circumstances, the number and frequency of diseases is most overwhelming in early infancy, while both diseases and mortality diminish rapidly after a certain time, say after the sixth year. As a rule, the mortality is but one-tenth between the sixth and fourteenth year of that under six years. Thus I should ask the following questions :

How and where, in large institutions, or in private homes, ought infants and children to be raised up to their sixth year ?

And : Is raising and education of children over six years easier, or preferable, in large institutions or in private homes ?

A fair statistical answer to the first question may be derive, for instance, from the following facts : The *Nursery and Child's Hospital*, N. Y., under the management of thirty-five estimable ladies of the city, in which the infants are fed half on breast milk, half on well selected artificial food, a mixture so frequently and advantageously used in private families, exhibits in the latest records the following facts. I take the liberty of adding at once, that I make use of limited statistics only, because up to March, 1870, the records have not been well kept. Since that period they have been kept regularly, as I, being one of the medical staff of the institution, know from personal experience. There have been from March 2d to May 31st, 97 admissions ; 20 discharges ; 10 deaths.

The admitted nurslings were by no means new born ; in fact, very few belong to that category. Eighty of these admitted children had a total age of 367 months, averaging 4.5 months for each

child at the date of admission. Seventeen of the admitted children were two years and over, up to ten; altogether there is a total number of 84 years for 17 children over 2 years, that is an average age of 5 years. Of these 17, being of an age where the rates of mortality are always low, none died. Thus we have 10 deaths in 80 infants with an average age of 4.5 months at the date of admission, within a single quarter of a year. Further, of these 80 infants (from two days to two years old), admitted during these ninety days, 20 were discharged. The shortest stay was one day, the longest 68 days. The total days of these infants in the institution was 324 days for 20 inmates, that is, discharges took place, or were taken, in 20 cases out of 80, after an average stay of 16.2 days in the nursery. Thus there are 10 deaths in 60 children of an average age of 4.5 months at the date of admission, within the three months following their admission. The average age is a little higher, because most of the infants who were discharged were very young, and have been counted in the grand total of ages. Now, if we grant that March and one-half of April are unfavorable months, we have to admit that May is favorable to health, that the winter months from December to February are just as untoward as March, and that the heated term of the summer is surely still more dangerous. Thus we may safely assume that the rate of general yearly mortality in the nursery is certainly about the same as in the mentioned quarter of March, April, and May, therefore the mortality through the year would amount to 40 out of the number of 60, or if we mean to count the infants that got their discharges after sixteen days' stay in the institution, out of 80 children who were admitted at an average age of 4.5 months. I prefer this latter figure for the following reasons of both justice and charity. The 50 children remaining, having grown a quarter of a year older, meanwhile, would, in the second, third, and fourth quarters exhibit a smaller rate of mortality, while those newly admitted would yield the very same mortality we figured above. Thus we can afford to count these 20 discharged ones with the rest. If in future the records will be kept as fairly as in the last few months, we shall have facts instead of estimates.

Now, then, there are ten deaths quarterly in 80 children, each one 4-5 months old at the date of admission. Grand total of 50 per cent. deaths yearly of children of 4-5 months and upwards to two years.

Further, some of the tables exhibited above, yield the result, that the mortality of the infants born alive, from the date of birth to the fifth month, is larger than that of infants between that age and two years. Of three infants who die before the termination of their first year, two are less than five months old, and one is between five and twelve; and of thirty-one who die before the end of their second year, twenty-six have not reached the end of the

first, and but five die between their first and second year. Thus, of the above 50 per cent, 8 would belong to the second year, 42 to the first, and it appears that the mortality of the nursery, if all of the admitted infants were newborn instead of being 4-5 months, would be so appalling that I am glad I am not required to state its exact figures. The worst figures of the European foundling bells of former centuries are not more fearful than ours, and although being an officer of that institution myself, and believing that I and all the rest of us have conscientiously tried to do our duties, I cannot but testify and bow down to the truth, that in spite of all the efforts of the medical staff, and the painstaking of kind-hearted and self-sacrificing ladies, the probability of the lives of children entrusted to a public institution is very slim indeed. The younger the children, and the larger the institution—the surer is death. Every story added to an edifice which is meant to be a temple of love, is an additional hecatomb of the innocents. Modern civilization, planning for the best, but mistaken about the means, has succeeded in out-heroding Herod.

Some of the causes of this constantly returning calamity have been given in this paper. The facts are sufficient to justify the abrogation of large institutions designed for the raising of young infants. The facts appear to show besides, that older children, (not a single death occurring in 17 of an average age of five years,) bear up easily under the same circumstances that are a source of death to the infants.

In the same institution, viz., the Nursery and Child's Hospital, there were 41 births from the first day of January to the last of May. Of the infants, 4 were still born, 6 died, 23 were discharged, 8 remained in the institution to first of July. Those remaining in the institution have all been born in April and May, with a single exception, every one born previous to March 31st having left the institution, or died. The 23 discharged infants were in the institution 609 days, each averaging 26.5 days. Those who were born and died in the institution, lived altogether 274 days, an average life of 45.6 days in the institution. Those 8 who remained in the institution on July 1st, had lived, *in toto*, 340 days, an average of 40.25 for each of the eight. Thus, their average ages was not yet the average age at which those six died, nor were the ages of the discharged twenty-three much more than one half of the average ages of those who died. The naked fact is, that of 37 infants, discharged, or not, 6 died. After the last of these, who died on May 11th, 7 were born; thus in reality, the six deaths occurred in thirty inmates, the large majority of whom were discharged before the average age of the deaths of those who perished. That is a death rate of at least 20, of children born alive, in the course of four and a half months. Many of the new born infants were nursed by their

mothers, at least for some time ; when difficulties arise, they are, as a rule, more readily removed in the institution, where there is always some supply of breast milk, than in private families.

Now, if I add the fact, that the women are well kept, the food is good and plenty, medical attendance is efficient, and the whole institution is under the assiduous management of thirty-five ladies belonging to the best society of New York City, I believe I am justified in concluding, that a large institution is the very place a young infant ought to be kept out of. For the poor tenements of our working classes yield better results in their raising of infants, than the large institutions the city might be proud of.

The mortality rates of our own Infants Hospital, at Randall's Island, do not look any more promising ; to the contrary, they are worse in proportion to the poorer condition in which the infants are received, and the numerous and well known drawbacks our institution is suffering from. The admissions in 1869 amounted to 1,278, at an average age of 4 months and 14 days. Thus the earliest period of life has but few representatives. Of the 606 admitted in the first half of 1869, but 17 remain in the house. Their average age when admitted was 6 months and 19 days. Their average time in the hospital is 7 months 25 days. Their present average age is 1 year, 2 months and 14 days. Of the rest, 227 were discharged at an average age of 12 months 21 days. They had been admitted at an average age of 10 months 23 days, and remained in the hospital but 1 month 28 days—362 deaths took place. The average ages when admitted, were 3 months 2 days, at death 4 months 11 days, and their average stay in hospital but 1 month 9 days.

Recapitulation.—Total 606. Deaths 362. Discharges 227. Remaining 17.

As far as this general mortality is concerned, and under the full impression of the above statements and conclusions, I beg to compare the above again with the latest official reports, which are as follows : according to Farr, of 392,224 children born in England in 1867, there died before the end of their first year 65,464, viz. : 16.69 per cent. According to the religiously conscientious Prof. Ritter, of Prague, the mortality during the first year, of legitimate and illegitimate children, born alive in 1855-61 was 25.36 per cent. in the Austrian empire. In Hungary alone, in 1862-1865, 24.95 per cent. In Berlin, according to Chamisso, the mortality of all the infants born alive from 1816 to 1841, was 22.7 per cent. up to the end of the first year, 33.5 of the third, 36.9 of the fifth. The rate was lower in 1842-1860, but in 1861-66 it was 28.4 per cent up to the end of the first year. In the following years it did not increase, and was even less in the fourth and fifth.

And finally, in our own city of New York, the rate of mortality is as follows. Of all the deaths taking place there were

	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	Total under 5 y.
1866	28.97 per cent.	10.15	4.07	2.32	1.65	47.17
1867	32.23	12.06	4.56	2.03	1.61	52.99
1868	32.77	11.60	4.22	2.41	1.49	52.50
1869	29.42	11.55	5.14	2.91	2.07	51.09
	<hr/> 123.39	<hr/> 45.36				

We have some reason to believe that the number of births taking place in New York, are not known. Therefore we have to fall back on the relative percentages of the several ages. The relation of percentages of the first and the second years of life are, for four succeeding years, 123.39 and 45.36, that is of 168.75 : 45.36 belong to the second year ; in other words, of 100 children born in New York and dying before the end of their second year, 26.9 per cent have died in their second year, 73.1 per cent. in their first year. It is worth while to be so minute because, on the strength of this relative rate, the mortality of the above named institution is not 84. estimated if all the inmates had come in newborn, but a good deal lower. For, of their mortality of 50 : 13½ would belong to the second year, (not 42 as concluded from the above European averages,) and 36½ to the second. Thus, the nursery, losing 36.5 children of 100 admitted at 4-5 months, would lose 73 of 100 admitted at birth, viz : more than 2½ times as many as the average deaths of newborn children before the end of their first year in the whole city of New York.

Common sense, experience, and statistics prove that the chances for life are less favorable for illegitimate and poor infants than for such as are born in wedlock and better circumstances. Even before birth the former are exposed to more dangers than the latter. The still-births in the former class are much more numerous. The statistical records of every country are unanimous in confirming that truth. The normal development from conception until birth depends on the health of the parents, in particular of the mother. Therefore the viability of infants born in wedlock and of healthy and careful mothers, is greater than of those born in the inverse conditions. Poverty, ignorance, injurious mode of living, sickness, immorality, misfortunes, fear of detection, are just as many causes of death to the child, both before and soon after birth.

This cause of early death cannot be greatly influenced by the mode of raising the infant, either in asylums or by farming out. There are some parts of maternal care that cannot possibly be substituted by anything in the power of society. Many an infant escaping death in consequence of the most untiring and self-sacrificing exertions of the mother and a whole family, would, under other

conditions, succumb. Thus, with the greatest care possible, the mortality of infants left on the hands of society, will always be somewhat larger than need be.

Places inhabited by many can never yield an atmosphere as fit for breathing, as well kept private residences. Moreover, young infants, in consequence of their delicate constitution and their not producing vital warmth by physical exercise, are confined to the house and room during the greater part of the year and day. Besides, offensive admixtures to the atmosphere of rooms in which many children are living, cannot be avoided. Even the institutions in which adults are kept, suffer from the same influences, to such an extent that not unfrequently the very entrance into such a place is a guarantee of imminent disease, and portions of hospitals have sometimes to be closed. Alvine discharges and urine contaminate the air of infants' wards to a considerable degree. From this source originate the numerous cases of poor sanguification, and of constitutional diseases, such as rickets, scrofula, even typhoid fever and scurvy; from this source also part of the really immense mortality of foundling hospitals. And this fact has been the cause of the universal changes in the rearing of the infants left on the hands of society in all Europe. Therefore the former foundling institutions are nothing at present but depots for temporary admission, and speedy distribution about the country.

There may be drawbacks also, as far as private boarding is concerned. But where in an individual case, or a number of individual cases, changes are required, they are easier to make than in institutions, which as a rule are more than comfortably filled.

Even if the feeding is the same in private boarding and public institutions, the results are more favorable in the former category. That a baby should live and thrive in a private family on artificial food, is by no means a rare occurrence. Every attentive person, every medical man has ample opportunities for such observations. That, however, bottle-fed babies in a public institution should survive, is a rare exception. In the wards of our own infants' hospital the receiving of a baby in the purely bottle-fed department is acknowledged by all of us as amounting to a sentence of slow death. Moreover, the only article of food without which a baby could not be kept alive, viz., milk, can be more readily and more regularly procured by the poorest country woman than by the richest and most circumspect institution.

Besides, the nurses of institutions having charge of a number of infants at once, by day and by night, are very apt to, and surely will, lose the self-sacrificing patience and the everlasting attention which are absolute requisites for the sustenance of a young human being. We need not add, that the sickening fact of having to use convict labor for the purpose of performing the holy office of rais-

ing and educating our young infants is a matter of deep-felt sorrow and despair. It is a fearful parallel. A task that requires all the holy instincts, the self-immolating restless care of maternal love, left in the hands of corrupt, lazy, whimsical or malicious women, who make it their business to neglect their business, and are womanly and motherly only as far as their anatomy classes them. It is much more probable, that the poorest countrywoman who takes charge of a society's child, under the superintendence of the proper authority, under the eyes of her neighbors, and with motherly feelings developed in the poorest one bound in marriage and family ties, will succeed in saving a nursing from certain death.

There is another consideration not to be lost sight of. Unfavorable though all circumstances be within the walls of an institution, mortality can be reduced by procuring paid wet nurses for the same. We know that our nursed infants fare much better than the bottled-fed. But none is obtained except those who have absolutely no home, the poorest, and most miserable. No married woman, as a rule, at least none who has the slightest means of escaping the discipline of and submission to institution rules, will ever consent to become a wet nurse to any of our children. Thus we have to take either the sickly, the profligate, the very poor, or consider ourselves very happy when we succeed in securing the own mother's breast for the support of the infant. Many mothers however, who have a home in the country, have lost a young baby, or have milk enough left after weaning to nurse, or enough to nurse two, who would never consent to leave their husbands and children, could be induced to take charge of one infant. A careful comparison of the direct expenses of the two modes of rearing infants, out of, and in doors, in Europe, has proved that even there no pecuniary loss is incurred by the more advantageous and humane proceeding.

Besides, the nurses necessary for our infants in the institution, are just so many nurses taken out of the service of the general public. In New York city, wet nurses are scarce, since the humane efforts of the Commissioners of Charity have been directed to supply our foundlings with human milk. Thus it is very probable that what society gains on one side in the saving of the destitute and poor, is lost amongst the public in general. At all events, such element of proper food as is accessible at its own home only, that is, breast milk in the country women, is left unused and unfertile.

It is self-evident that no attempts in that direction ought to be made within the limits of the city. Beside the other damaging influences of city life and city atmosphere, which alone destroys so many infants' lives, the experience of former times with boarding the city's infants within the boundaries of the city, has been terrible and heart rending.

The facilities for the farming out of infants are not equally great in all countries. In some parts of Europe, the offers are fully equal to the demand ; where they are not so, in others, it appears to be the fault of the system. In Prague, with its thousands of nurslings distributed over the adjoining country, Prof. Ritter finds ample opportunities for the breast milk feeding of his foundlings. He has made it a rule, that every baby is to have breast milk, and it is forth coming. In Vienna, where two or three infants were formerly given in charge of one woman, and the system has been changed for the better, it may take some little time until the offers are as numerous as the demands.

With us, the difficulties may be of still another nature. Our population adjoining the large cities, especially New York, is not so large as in Europe, and—is not so poor. It is not so much of a vital importance for a country family to avail themselves of the trifling subsidy paid for the infant boarder. But, there are some considerations which are to be taken into account. The first is, that the infants we have to care for, do not count by six or ten thousands every year ; and the second, that the sum which is at present spent for every infant under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities, is by no means a trifle. It would be found, on trying, that the apparent difficulties in procuring proper country homes for our infants would by no means be so great as they may appear at first sight. Even if there were some in the beginning, we should always gain. If, in the first year, we could not do better than board out those that are bottle fed, at present, in our wards of Randall's Island, we should protect and save a large percentage of lives that are now lost.

The question whether it would be desirable to leave, if possible, the young illegitimate child in charge of its mother, cannot be answered in a manner uniformly adapted to every case. The facts exhibited by the Munich records, according to which the children reared by their own mothers, have a fearfully larger mortality than those entrusted to strangers, the facts of the infants given out by their own unmarried mothers in Berlin showing a frightful mortality, do not look encouraging. In our city, I am afraid that many of our unmarried mothers would not prove excellent nurses. Still, the fact of their being sufficiently supported, might change the circumstances.

The question concerning the best mode of disposing of the children who have reached their sixth year, or the end of their ninth year, must be answered on the strength of the following considerations. The mortality of early age has closed by this time, it being ten times less between the sixth and fourteenth year than what it has been from birth to the sixth year. Therefore there is but little danger in recalling the children from their temporary homes in

the country. Experience has taught me, and statistics prove, that mortality in public institutions in that period of life is not large. The reasons are evident. The children are active, their occupation is divided between playing, learning, and light work. They are changing about between the playgrounds, dining rooms, school rooms, work rooms, and bed rooms. Ventilation, therefore, and a full supply of air are rendered easy. Thus not even the customary requirements of a certain number of cubic feet per head will hold good for institutions of that kind, less space being necessary than in hospitals. Thus there is no doubt that the children of that age may be removed from the country to be transferred to their common city homes.

But there is more than the mere admissibility of uniting the children in an institution, refuge, or orphan asylum. It appears that such a step is advisable, and necessary. At the age we speak of, the child requires further education and schooling, unless the sad results of neglected education, such as we have spoken of in regard to the French foundlings, are expected to be encountered in later life. The infant and young child had everything it needed in the pure atmosphere of the country and at breast or cows' milk diet. But schooling cannot be supplied at will, and even this will does not always exist. Even in the immediate neighborhood of large cities school education is neglected with a part of the population, and as it is not compulsory with us, it is more than probable that in very many cases of our foundlings it would be neglected. Moreover, that very period of life is the one in which the children may be made useful for work, adapted and not, to their age. There is every reason to fear that the children entrusted to the care of strangers, would be overworked, and become unhealthy and crippled. Thus the results of the former years' care and attention would in many cases be endangered again by the carelessness, or avariciousness of the parties concerned. The temptation, it must be feared, would be too great for them.

Thus it appears, that while the earliest period of life requires farming out to private parties in the country, the more advanced age is more benefited by education in larger institutions. The mode of their management may differ in many respects. There may be a difference of opinion regarding the choice of small or large institutions. Some are in favor of uniting a limited number of children under the superintendence of a teacher who, at the same time, is the superior of the common household. Some, however, favor large institutions. This much is certain, that whatever plan is followed concerning the education of children after their sixth year, the recalling them from the country homes ought to be considered as preferable to their remaining in their seclusion.

